Derry City Walls

October 2011

Gazetteer

northernireland tourist board

DERRY

NIEA Northern Ireland Envi Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	Page 1
SIGNATURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	Page 2
USE OF THIS BOOK	Page 2
GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT	Page 3
LAYOUT OF THE WALLS	Page 10
NORTH SIDE	Page 12
EAST SIDE	Page 17
SOUTH SIDE	Page 28
WEST SIDE	Page 35
FURTHER READING	Page 46
GLOSSARY	Page 47
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	Page 48

INTRODUCTION

FOREWORD

'Derry's City Walls will be preserved in perpetuity for the enjoyment of citizens and visitors alike. The walls will be maintained to the highest possible conservation standards and will be accessible to all.'

In 2006, following a detailed public engagement process, this vision was agreed for the largest monument in state care in Northern Ireland. Formally published in 2007 as part of its Conservation Plan, it has influenced the subsequent policies and actions of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), Derry City Council, The Northern Ireland Tourist Board (NITB), The Honourable the Irish Society, and other key stakeholders.

In 2009 a Management Plan was published and following this, a new Management Group met for the first time.

This publication completes the set of formal documents to emerge from this process. Its aim is to point out the wealth of detail to be found on the structure and to explain the historical development of what can be seen today.

Knowledge should be the basis for all action in regard to any historic structure. It is hoped that this publication can help those tasked with considering changes or events on or near the monument to have a clear understanding of the history associated with each of its parts. Knowledge can also contribute to pride and enjoyment. In that regard it is important that this book is made available to the widest audience.

Further copies of this book can be downloaded from NIEA's website at www.doeni.gov.uk/niea.

SIGNATURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Funding for the research which led to this publication was provided from the Office of the First and Deputy First Minister via the Integrated Development Fund to the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. They provided funds to Derry City Council to commission a consultant as part of the Walled City Signature Development Project.

This project aims to create 'international stand out' for the Walled City based upon its architectural and historic character. The City Walls are it's focus and have benefited from improved signage and the conservation of key nearby buildings.

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (formerly the Environment and Heritage Service), who under a guardianship agreement with the Honourable the Irish Society, have full responsibility for the monument, managed the project and Alastair Coey Architects carried out the primary research and prepared the text.

USE OF THIS BOOK

Following an introductory historical overview, reproduced from the Conservation Plan of 2007, this book provides detailed information on the history and appearance of the monument as a viewer moves east around its circuit from Magazine Gate. It is intended to help those working on or near the Walls to understand the significance of relevant parts and to ensure that this detailed information is also available to interested members of the public.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT

The submission of Turlough luineach O'Neill to Sir Henry Sidney 1567

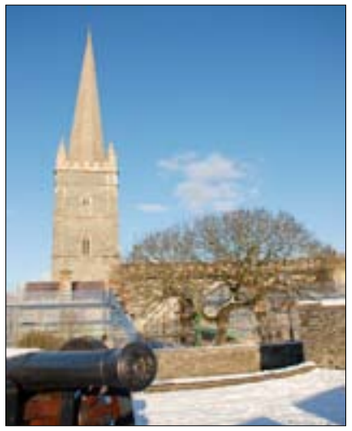
In the late sixteenth century, when Elizabethan England was eventually destroying the structure of Gaelic Ireland, Derry lay between the lands of the O'Neills and O'Kanes to the east and south and those of the O'Donnells and O'Doherty's to the north and west. Its strategic position was not lost on the English government although its wider significance was not exploited until the end of the century.

Elizabethan forces, led by Colonel Edward Randolph, under the command of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney first occupied the settlement in 1566 and threw up defensive earthworks for the garrison. They made some progress in establishing themselves but withdrew in the following year after a devastating accident when their powder magazine most likely located in the former nunnery at the highest point of the hill (Scott, 2008, p 233), exploded, killing at least thirty soldiers, and wounding many others.

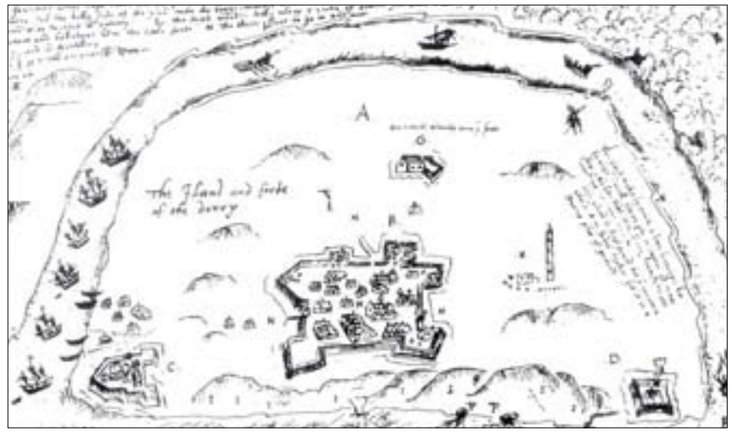
In 1600, during the Nine Years War, the Lord Deputy Mountjoy sent Sir Henry Docwra with 4,000 troops to occupy Derry as part of a pincer movement against the army of Hugh O'Neill of Tyrone. He found it to be 'a place in manner of an island … the river called Lough Foyle encompassing it all on one side, and a bog most commonly wet and not easily passable except in two or three places, dividing it from the main land.' Docwra established two forts on the island of Derry, one by the riverside, and one up the hill near the site of the present St Augustines's church, together with a small settlement of houses. Some Gaelic chieftains came over to Docwra's side, including Cahir O'Doherty who was knighted for his service. 'Derrie' received a city charter from James VI & I in 1604 which described it as '… a place very convenient to be made both a town of war and a town of merchandize …' However Docwra, who had been made Provost of the city for life, was disappointed at subsequent lack of support for the city and departed in 1606. Cahir O'Doherty revolted against his successor Paulet in 1608 and, although his rebellion failed, the little fortified town was badly damaged.

In 1607, the Flight of the Earls - the departure abroad of the principal Gaelic chiefs of Ulster - unexpectedly left the Crown with a wide swathe of territory covering two thirds of the province, which came to be used for the Plantation of Ulster with settlers from Britain. This was at the beginning of the age of colonial expansion and it was calculated that Protestant settlers would both safeguard the country from foreign invasion and speed its development in the money economy of western Europe.

The Gaelic name of the city means oak grove.



The highest point of the hill today.



Dowcra's plan of Derry 1600

The London trade guilds, or Companies, undertook to carry out this plantation in the area which became known first as the County of Coleraine and later as the County of Londonderry, and to build two walled towns, one at Coleraine, and the other at Derry. In 1613 a company was incorporated for the purpose, by the name of 'The Society of the Governors and Assistants of London of the New Plantation of Ulster within the Realm of Ireland', later known as the Honourable the Irish Society. Derry received a new charter and name, the City of Londonderry.

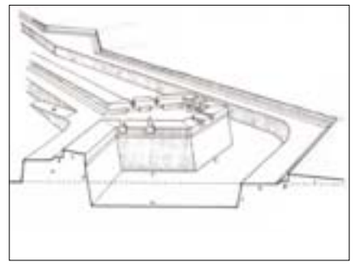
Also in 1613 the surveyors first 'viewed and trode out the ground' for the line of the walls as they are today, and their building was largely finished in 1618, although there were some minor additions a few years later.

By the late 15th century, the development and use of artillery in Europe had degraded significantly the effectiveness of traditional Medieval forms of fortification. High walls could now be demolished by direct bombardment with cannon.

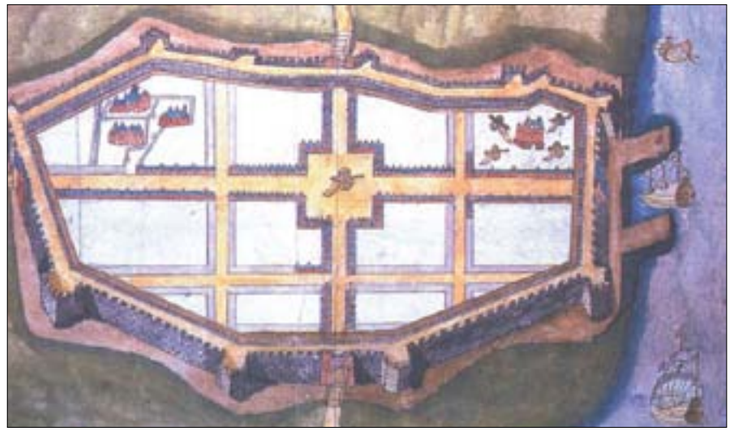
The response to artillery - most clearly seen to have developed in 16th-century Italy - was to construct defences comprising low, thick ramparts with angular bastions and surrounded by ditches with outer counterscarp banks. Although represented in many versions of defensive layouts, the 'trace italien' allowed ordnance to be mounted securely, provided wide flanks allowing crossfire both from small arms and cannon to bear down along an external ditch, and eliminated any patches of dead ground which had existed in front of circular or rectangular towers of mediaeval fortifications. Thus, they provided clear fields of fire for the flanks of the neighbouring bastions. In Britain this new system is best represented by the line of bastioned defences at Berwick-upon-Tweed, constructed between 1560 and 1569, and the most costly fortification programme undertaken in England during the reign of Elizabeth I (Kerrigan 1995, 3). In Ireland, the earliest bastioned fort would seem to be that at Corkbeg, Co. Cork, dating to pre-1569.

Campaign forts designed for use with artillery and guns had been constructed in Ulster during the course of the Nine Years' War (1594-1603) by both English and Gaelic Irish forces. These forts were constructed with earthen ramparts and timber palisades and with bastions or demi-bastions at their salient angles, and were often hastily erected as a means for strategic locations to be either held or protected. The Dutch had pioneered the use of this more economical form of fortification during the wars in the Netherlands of the late-sixteenth century. They had discovered that a suitably

Some cannon pre date the monument



Typical 16th Century bastion as illustrated in 'Greate Guns like Thunder' (p64)



Pynnar's survey 1618-1619

revetted wall made of earth and turf was a good substitute for masonry, provided that the wall was sufficiently thick (Young and Emberton 1978, 2). The earthen rampart was protected with timber palisades set horizontally to prevent escalade, and at the foot of the rampart there ran a low outer rampart which gave defenders the complete control of the ditch. This double enceinte was formed into curtains and bastions in imitation of the Italian model. The problem with this system, however, was its durability since the timber palisade would eventually decay and the earthen rampart would subsequently slump. The earliest fortifications constructed by Sir Henry Docwra at Derry were of this form, and he used it also for his garrisons at Culmore, Dunalong and Lifford. These are well seen in contemporary maps of c. 1600, and the text accompanying Everard's map actually lists the cannon deployed in the main defences at Derry.

Detail of 1600 map, showing Dowcra's fortifications.

While it was recognised as a fine temporary fortification, the construction of ramparts lined in stone was equally recognised as a more durable fortification, especially for those walls designed to encompass a town or city. It is for this reason that we find Chichester (Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy 1605-15) so keen to construct the walls of Derry in stone following the destruction of Docwra's settlement by the O'Doherty rebellion in 1608. It would also, no doubt, have been intended to act as reminder to the native population of the permanent nature of the new order's presence in Ulster. The design of the walls was undertaken by Sir Edward Doddington and the construction was overseen by Peter Benson, a master builder from London, with the work undertaken between 1613 and 1619. A survey undertaken by Captain Nicholas Pynnar in 1619 reported that:

The City of Londonderry is compassed with a strong wall, excellently made and neatly wrought, of good lime and stone, circuit 284 $^{2}/_{3}$ perches, 18 feet to the perch, the 4 gates contain 84 feet, the wall is 24 foot high and 6 thick. Gates battlemented, but to two there is no going up, so they serve to no great use, there are no leaves for the gates, but 2 drawbridges serve for 2, and 2 portcullis for the other two. 9 bulwarks very large and good, and 2 half bulwarks; upon 4 can be placed 4 cannons or other pieces, the rest are not quite so large. The rampart within the city 12 foot thick of earth (Cal. SPI 1615 – 1625, 378-379).

Sir Arthur Chichester

The walls consisted of a 8 metre thick earthen rampart faced with a 2 metre deep outer face of stone. The excavation of the earth for the rampart created a ditch on the outer side of the walls, with the exception of the north-western part of the circuit that now overlooks the Bogside, where the hillside was scarped to provide additional defence (Lacy 1999, 68-69). The faces of the

walls have a steep batter rising usually to a string course, above which a straight wall-head with embrasures for artillery rises to breast height. The copings are often of dressed sandstone (Rowan 1979, 373-74).

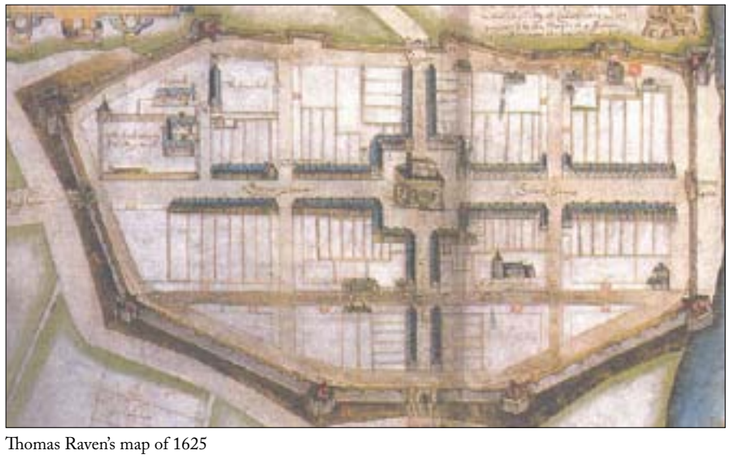
The height of the wall varies, but shows little evidence of having been altered since its original construction. The modern height of 6 to 7.5 metres (Rowan 1979) has been compared to the historical documentation by Thomas (1992, ii, 160) who noted that: Pynnar (1618) gave it as the equivalent of 7 metres and Phillips (1627) of 6 metres. Pynnar's figures agreed with Walker's (1689) on the thickness of the stone wall as being between 1.8 and 2 metres. The rampart behind the wall is the only feature to change over time, Pynnar's figure comes out at 3.5 metres and Rowan's 4.9 metres.

The source of stone and lime for construction of the walls appears not to have been definitively identified. Milligan suggests possible sources of stone were quarries in the Rock Road area or, more conveniently, off Fahan Street or Quarry Street. Lime kilns are shown close to Lord Docwra's Bulwark (Coward's Bastion) on the c.1625 map The Plat of the Cittie of Londonderrie as it Stand Built and Fortyfyed but the raw materials for burning were clearly brought from a distance. Docwra referred to using shells from Shell Island below Culmore where the river enters Lough Foyle (Kelly, W.P. 2003, 44).

In essence, therefore, the walls have remained intact since their first construction .

Within the walled area a new settlement had been laid out, with four streets leading to a central square called the Diamond. By 1622 there were over one hundred houses in existence in the new streetscape, and a market house had been constructed in the Diamond, while a new cathedral was erected between 1628 and 1633 to replace the old St. Augustine's Abbey. Originally there were four gates that punctured the circuit of the walls, each leading onto one of the four main streets within the enclosed city centre. Lacy (1990, 88 – 90) notes that Derry was the first piece of major urban planning in Ireland, and may well have been influenced by the layout of European towns such as Vitry-le_François on the River Marne in France.

In Raven's map of 1625 the four gates are depicted as rectangular towers, with battlements, that rise above the parapet level of the city walls. In appearance the gates would have retained a similarity to the gatehouses of the Medieval period, despite their location on a seventeenth century town wall that had been designed for use with artillery and guns.



Thomas Raven's map of 1625

Lime Kiln on 1625 map

Gate house as depicted on Raven's map

The four original gates, unfortunately, have not survived. In addition, three new major openings - New Gate (1787), Castle Gate (1803) and Magazine Gate (1865) - were punched through the fabric of the walls to enable easier access to the city centre. A break was also made in the circuit of the walls at Richmond Street, located between the Newgate Bastion and the Water Bastion, in 1861 (Rowan 1979, 374-76; Hippsley 1988, 26-28).

Of the original ten artillery bastions that were erected along the outer line of the walls, three have been totally removed: Hangman's Bastion (demolished 1810), Coward's Bastion (demolished 1824) and the Water Bastion (removed piecemeal after 1837).

Two small corbelled circular sentinel houses were added to the walls either side of Church Bastion in 1627 (Rowan 1979, 376). In addition, a triangular defensive wall, or ravelin, was added to the front of the Bishop's Gate by Colonel Robert Lundy to provide this vulnerable point with additional protection during the siege of 1689 (this is no longer visible).

The popular fame of Londonderry as a walled city principally derives from its withstanding of the 1689 siege of 105 days, during the 'Glorious Revolution' that resulted in the deposition of James II and the accession of Willam III and Mary II to the British throne. But it had acted also as a place of refuge in the years following the outbreak in October 1641 of the great Rebellion, and suffered an even longer siege in 1649, when parliamentary forces under Sir Charles Coote defended the city against a Royalist army. Even as late as the 1790s the Corporation was concerned that the walls should be put in a state of defence during the period leading up to the 1798 Rising and a possible French invasion. It was only in the nineteenth century that people began to remark on the walls as a structure of possible civic benefit and 'ornament'.

Excavation of water bastion circa. 1989

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the state of the walls was a regular concern for the Corporation, with frequent mention both of their dilapidation and of measures taken to repair them. In the late 1700s, approaching the hundredth anniversary of the 1689 siege, the first demands for deliberate change to the walls began to arise and that was mainly to do with the state of the gates and the gatehouses which were on top of them.

Butcher Gate was rebuilt in a more decorative, rather than fortified, style in 1789. The passage through the walls at the end of London Street (New Gate) had been made in 1787 to provide access to the city's first theatre. Although the Corporation gained authority to pull down the walls under the

Bishop's Gate rebuilt to celebrate the hundreth anniversary of the seige

1873 Ordanance Survey Map

Londonderry Bridge Act of 1800, it did not do so, but added more gates and rebuilt the old ones in succeeding years. In 1819 an agreement between the Corporation and the Honorable the Irish Society contained a specific undertaking that 'the City Walls shall be preserved and kept up for the use and accommodation of the inhabitants'. The Water Bastion was almost entirely removed by successive attempts to create a crossing from Foyle Street on to the East Wall. This drew a strangely familiar complaint in 1844 when The Londonderry Sentinel observed that 'the passage at night was a lurking place for every description of profligate character.' The last major changes were in the 1860s when the Coward's Bastion was finally removed and Magazine Gate built, and the walls were breached at Orchard Street, through to Richmond Street.

In the nineteenth century there were numerous complaints about building on or up against the walls, and about lesser encroachments such as people using them as advertising hoardings. In the twentieth century a plan to hollow them out and use them for air-raid shelters during the Second World War was turned down!

There have been dozens of towns surrounded by walls in Ireland, but Londonderry, the last walled city to be built in Europe, stands as the most complete and spectacular. It is part of a long European tradition of walled cities - it is really a city with walls around it rather than a heavily fortified citadel. It was built at a time of European expansion and this also brings it into comparison with Quebec City in Canada which was founded, and began its defences, in the same period.

The significance of the walls of Derry in European history, and in Ulster Protestant folklore deriving from the late-seventeenth century siege, is an important part of the Irish heritage. The remarkable survival of the walls is probably due, in large measure, to this particular interest. There is now an opportunity for careful management and use of the walls not only to conserve a national monument, but also to contribute to popular education and developing civic identity.

Magazine Gate 1864

Double Bastion from Grand Parade

All elements of the history of Derry and Londonderry make it a very particular place in Irish history, and one in which there is a wide interest in preserving and interpreting. One helpful factor is that there is a considerable amount of first-hand documentation, plans and maps, right from the very beginning of the walls, which can help to trace their history in the overall Irish context.

The City of London built the walls in the seventeenth century during a period when its modern mercantile and financial basis was being developed. The Honorable the Irish Society still owns the walls although, in 1955, the Society appointed the then Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland (now Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland Environment Agency) as guardian with responsibility for the ongoing upkeep of the Monument. The Society continues to this day to take a benevolent interest in the walls.

Somebody once wrote that '… it is never possible to feel that Derry is an ordinary city.' All its people concur with that statement. The walls are its most visible symbol, and present opportunities for serious and open-hearted care and development.

Gazetteer

LAYOUT OF WALLS

For clarity and ease of reference the plan of the walls (see figure 1) is assumed to form a rectangle with its north side facing Shipquay Place (in fact the short North Side actually faces north-east, the long East Side faces south-east, the short South Side does face south and the long West Side faces north-west). The word 'inner' is used to describe parts of the monument which face inwards towards the historic and the term 'outer' to describe parts which face outwards towards the wider city. The monument has been sub-divided into twenty-nine discrete sections as follows:

North side

Section 01	Magazine Gate
Section 02	Rampart between Magazine Gate and Ship Quay Gate
Section 03	Ship Quay Gate
Section 04	Rampart between Ship Quay Gate and Site of Water Bastion
Section 05	Site of Water Bastion

East side

Section 06	Rampart between Site of Water Bastion and Newmarket Street (East Wall)
Section 07	Rampart between Newmarket Street and New Gate Bastion
Section 08	New Gate Bastion
Section 09	Rampart between New Gate Bastion and Ferry Quay Gate
Section 10	Ferry Quay Gate
Section 11	Rampart between Ferry Quay Gate and Artillery Bastion
Section 12	Artillery Bastion
Section 13	Rampart between Artillery Bastion and New Gate
Section 14	New Gate
Section 15	Rampart between New Gate and Church Bastion (Church Wall)

South side

Section 16	Church Bastion
Section 17	Rampart between Church Bastion and Bishop's Gate
Section 18	Bishop's Gate
Section 19	Rampart between Bishop's Gate and Double Bastion (Mall Wall)
Section 20	Double Bastion

West side

Section 21	Rampart between Double Bastion and Royal Bastion (Grand Parade)
Section 22	Royal Bastion
Section 23	Rampart between Royal Bastion and Butcher Gate
Section 24	Butcher Gate
Section 25	Rampart between Butcher Gate and Castle Gate (including site of Hangman's Bastion)
Section 26	Castle Gate
Section 27	Rampart between Castle Gate and Gunner's Bastion
Section 28	Gunner's Bastion
Section 29	Rampart between Gunner's Bastion and Magazine Gate (including site of Magazine and site of Coward's Bastion)

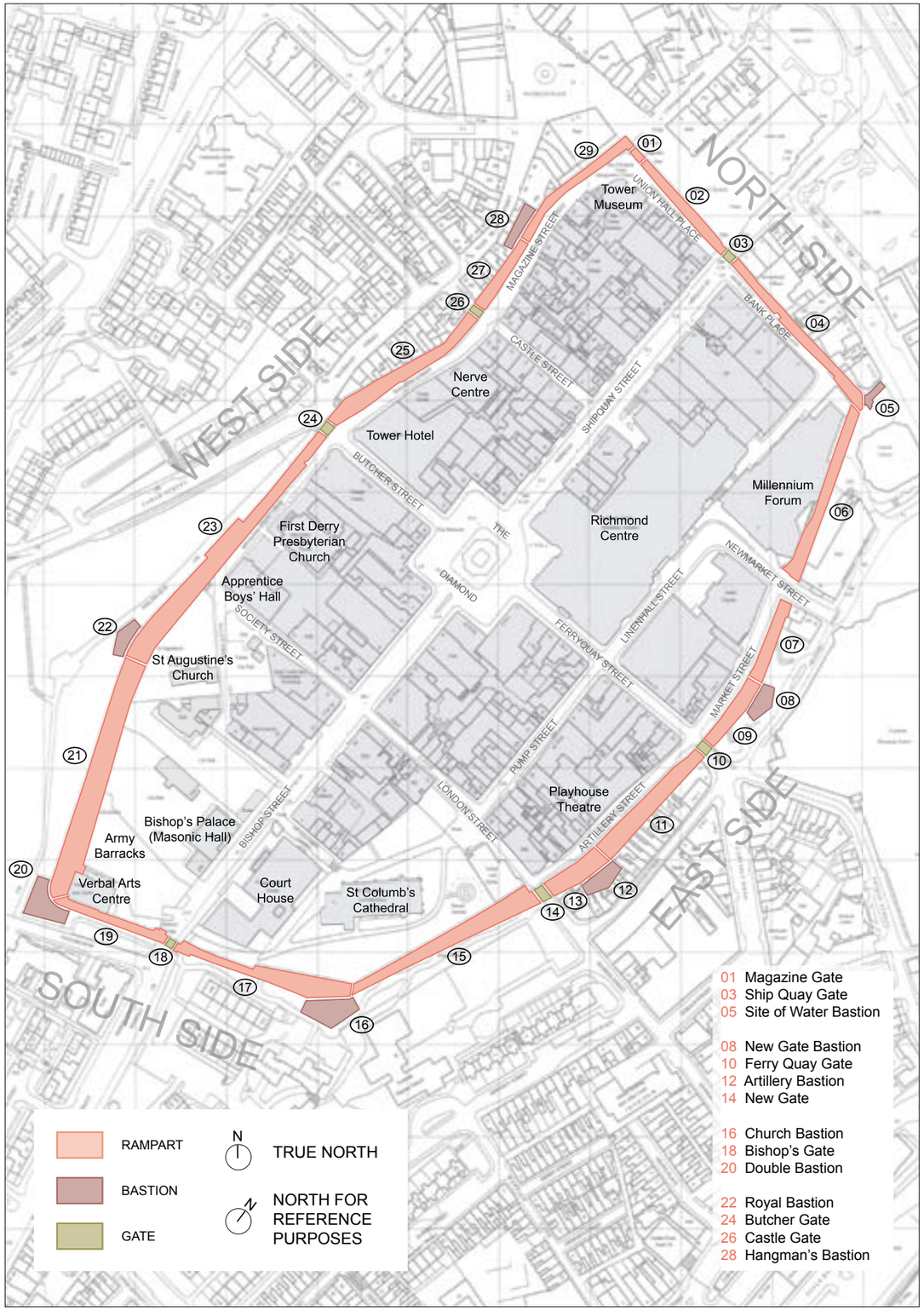


Figure 1 - Layout of City Walls

NORTH SIDE SECTIONS 01 - 05

SECTION 01 - MAGAZINE GATE

Proposals for an opening in the wall at the north end of Magazine Street had been made from as early as 1791 and plans were drawn up for a new gate in 1829, but it was not until 1865 that the work was carried out by a Matthew McClelland. At the same time he was also responsible for work at Ferryquay Gate and New Gate. The gate was designed by Fitzgibbon Louch in 1864. The segmental arch form of the opening is typically Victorian.

Description

Magazine Gate has a single segmental-arched opening springing from ashlar impost mouldings with, to its inner and outer elevations, polished ashlar sandstone stepped voussoirs and carved head keystones (Milligan suggests that the carved heads represent the siege heros Murray and Cairnes.) Finely carved initials 'AQ' on the underside of one voussoir on the west side of the outer elevation are of interest although the significance has not been established. The purpose of three iron hoops on the inner elevation, one to either side of the arch keystone and one above bottom voussoir at the springing to the east side is also not known. The arch soffit is formed in whitish-yellow brick. Side walls are of grey uncoursed squared rubble shale with V-jointed ashlar quoins to the inner and outer edges rising from splayed ashlar plinths. The carriageway under the arch has recently been paved with polished granite slabs as part of a wider improvement scheme to Guildhall Square.

The inner and outer elevations have spandrels and other infill panels of squared and coursed rubble shale. Lesenes (battered on the outer elevation), rising from the plinth, flank the archway on both elevations each with V-jointed ashlar sandstone quoins and a plain frieze set over a torus roll string course. Moulded ashlar cornices cap the archway and carry low splayed ashlar blocking courses flanking the walkway and terminating, at their east and west ends, with plain ashlar pedestals surmounted by moulded cornices and plain caps. Painted mild-steel railings with plain top and bottom copes, cast-iron enrichments and curved backstays are set on the blocking courses and span between the pedestals. A rectangular embossed cast-iron panel, carrying the City Coat of Arms is clamped to the centre of the railings on the outer side.

The central section of the walkway surface, which was laid in the mid 1990's, is paved with small square setts flanked on the inner side, by three rows and on the outer side by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering MAGAZINE GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the east and west sides of the walkway.

Magazine gate

Magazine gate

Magazine Gate outer view

Circular bronze roundel with embossed lettering

SECTION 02 - RAMPART BETWEEN MAGAZINE GATE AND SHIPQUAY GATE

The inner parapet of this section of the wall was added about 1811. In 1865 a section of the wall adjacent to the newly erected Magazine Gate was taken down and rebuilt by the same contractor at a cost of £36. The wall was raised to a uniform level some six feet above its previous height. The original height is indicated on the outer elevation by an ashlar stone string course running from Magazine Gate to Shipquay Gate.

Description

The rampart forming Section 02 is approximately 70m long extending between Magazine Gate to the west and Shipquay Gate to the east. The walkway is almost level for its entire length. The central portion is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete, sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs which also serve to delineate the cannon plinths. To the south of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to six cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The north of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and north and south parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. Each of the seven cannon plinths sits slightly above the main walkway level and is paved with small square setts bounded by granite kerbs. A set of painted steel palisade gates with quadrant grilles over the north and south parapets terminate the east end.

The outer wall, which is straight for most of its length, curves in to meet the west side of Shipquay Gate. The lower portion is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework battered slightly inwards and capped with a moulded ashlar string course. Above this, the wall rises in roughly squared rubble stonework to a moulded ashlar parapet coping (this upper portion was added in 1865) which is interrupted by seven gun embrasures, each of which has ashlar sandstone jambs and sill. The inner face of the parapet is of uncoursed rubble stonework (the bottom courses project approximately 100mm from the general face of the wall) and the inner face of the sandstone coping is flush with the wall head and has a chamfered edge. The following commemorative plaques (from east to west) are fixed to the face of the wall:

- Europa Nostra Award 1994 concrete base panel with inset circular and rectangular bronze plaques with inscription "In recognition of the quality of regeneration achieved in the historic city".
- Bronze roundel with oak leaf and stylised stonework, bronze rectangular plaque beneath with inscription "In memory to all those from and within the city and district who have lost their lives as a result of war and conflict".
- Rectangular plaque beneath bronze plaques with inscription "In memory of all those killed by weapon systems produced within this city and district".
- Bronze plaque with segmental head and ropework flanking shafts containing relief of sailing ship and inscription "Near this spot was landed the body of Michael Browning, Master of the ship Mountjoy of Londonderry, killed in action at the breaking of the boom July 28 1689 OS while leading the van of the relieving squadron against the forces of James II and Louis CIV. He died by the most enviable of all deaths, in sight of the city which was his birthplace, which was his home and which had just been saved by his bravery and self devotion from the most frightful form of destruction" (McCauley). "This tablet was erected from a bequest to this city by JYF Cooke formerly of Boom Hall". Set on sandstone tablet.
- Rectangular panel with timber frame set above string course below cannon with inscription "This cannon was presented to the City of Londonderry by the Vintners Company".
- The inner wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped with a rubble stone soldier course. The low inner face of the parapet is also of uncoursed rubble stonework. Fourteen light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed at intervals into the parapet slightly above walkway level.

Walkway view east

Inner wall view West

Outer wall view East

'the ship' the Mountjoy

Line of fromer down pipe, inner wall

SECTION 03 - SHIP QUAY GATE

Water Gate was one of three (of the four original gates) named for the first time on Sir Thomas Phillip's map commissioned in 1622 and probably prepared by Thomas Raven. Originally it appears that the gate was battlemented and had a portcullis but no gate leaves. There was a house accessed by stairs over it. By 1622 a set of strong double-planked gates had been added.

Detail of pen and ink drawing by Thomas Philips (1685) showing proximity of the River Foyle.

The River Foyle was much closer to the gate than it is today. Phillips had repeatedly argued for the need to construct 'a fair large quay' just outside the gate upon which could be mounted ordnance which would serve to better protect the city from attack by enemy shipping. In 1680 the Common Council ordered that a convenience be provided. Almost one hundred years later, in 1750, it was ordered that the gatehouse should be kept watertight. The massive gate leaves and portcullis survived until c.1790 when it is recorded that the house was demolished. A few years later, between 1805 and 1808, the entire gate was rebuilt at a cost of about £400. The east side of the outer elevation was partially obscured c.1834 by the construction of a new three-storey development facing onto Foyle Street and Shipquay place which remains to the present day.

Shipquay gate outer view

Shipquay Gate Innner View

Description
Shipquay Gate is constructed almost entirely from buff ashlar sandstone. It has a single elliptical-arched opening with V-jointed voussoirs, springing from plain ashlar impost mouldings. The arch soffit is formed in red brick. Side walls are of regularly coursed ashlar on a slightly-projecting plinth. The carriageway under the arch is paved with granite setts and is flanked on either side by narrow concrete sett pavements with granite kerbs. The inner and outer elevations have wide pilaster panels flanking the archway. Each rises from a roll-moulded plinth and contains a roundheaded blank niche in the lower panel, a plain rebated platband at impost level, a roundel in the upper panel and is surmounted by a plain frieze. On the inner elevation the roundels contain carved enrichments (cornucopia and caduceus). Moulded ashlar cornices, with block modillions, cap the archway and carry low moulded ashlar blocking courses terminated, at their east and west ends, by plain pedestals surmounted by moulded strings and plain caps. Painted wrought-iron railings with plain top copes and a double base restraint to each spindle are set into the blocking course and span between the pedestals. A rectangular embossed cast-iron panel, carrying the City Coat of Arms, is clamped to the centre of the railings on the outer side.

The central section of the walkway, which was laid in the mid 1990's, is paved with small square setts flanked, on the inner side, by three rows and, on the outer side, by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering SHIPQUAY GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the east and west sides of the walkway.

Cornucopia roundel

Walkway view east

Walkway view east

SECTION 04 - RAMPART BETWEEN SHIPQUAY GATE AND SITE OF WATER BASTION

Description
The rampart forming Section 04 is approximately 110m long extending between Ship Quay Gate to the west and the site of the Water Bastion to the east. The walkway descends gradually from Ship Quay Gate and levels out towards the east end. A centrally-located ramp, dating from the 1990's, set into the wall width on the south side, descends west to Bank Place. At the east end the walkway widens at the point at which a short flight of steps also descends west to Bank Place.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the south of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to nine cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The north side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and north and south parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with a quadrant grille extending over the south parapet, terminates the west end.

The outer wall, which is straight for its entire length, abuts the brick gable of an 1854 building the front of which faces onto Shipquay Place. The outer wall facing the adjacent courtyard of the Commercial Buildings was conserved in 2009 by NIEA. The rest of the elevation is not accessible.

Built up embrasure section 04

The inside face of the parapet is high at this point but decreases in height towards the east end. The parapet is constructed from uncoursed rubble shale with a rough rubble stone capping which is splayed downwards on the outer side. A modern painted steel fence is secured to the outer face. The wall contains a number of built-up embrasures with sandstone cheeks. It is terminated at the east end by polished ashlar sandstone quoins.

The inner wall, which is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course, towers above Bank Place at its west end but drops steadily towards the east end. The purpose of a number of square pockets in the outer face of the wall has not been established.

The inner face of the low parapet is also of uncoursed rubble. Fifteen light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the parapet. The parapet is interrupted, first by the ramp descending west to Bank Place, then by a square ashlar stone pier with plain cap the steps. A plain wrought-iron balustrade, let into concrete-capped stone copings, protects the drop to the steps. The, heavily-worn, (limestone?) steps have a sloping rubble stone balustrade capped with plain stone copings, to the south side. Both ramp and steps have plain painted steel handrails fixed to their flanking walls.

Outer wall view East

Inner wall view East

SECTION 05 - WATER BASTION (SITE OFF)

This bastion was described as 'The Governor of the plantacons Bulwark' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the Water Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it' 'from the washing of the Tyde upon the face of it'. A passage and postern gate was provided at the Water Bastion in 1838 which linked Foyle Street with East Wall. This became at night '… a lurking place for every description of profligate character' (The Londonderry Sentinel quoted in Milligan p200) and, as a result and in spite of public outcry, most of the bastion was pulled down to facilitate construction of a broad set of steps. The water bastion was incrementally removed from 1803 onwards.

Description
The remains of the bastion appear to be confined to a roughly square area enclosed by railings. On the north east and south sides a vertical wall drops to the library carpark below. The bastion and wall walkway is approached by wide steps rising in two flights from Foyle Street. The steps have plain granite treads renewed in the 1990's. Each flight is sub-divided by a central painted steel double handrail. A painted steel balustrade is mounted on the ashlar sandstone copings of the rubble stone east flank wall and a simple painted steel handrail is fixed to the building to the west. The surface is paved with exposed aggregate concrete. The external walls are of uncoursed rubble stonework rising to an ashlar string above which is a smooth-rendered parapet capped by an ashlar sandstone coping with canted edges. Painted wrought-iron railings with top and bottom copes, split spear finials and cast-iron corner posts (one with embossed plate J Elliott, Waterside 1916) are individually let into the coping. A gate is incorporated in the south end of the west side which is terminated at both ends by sandstone piers with moulded caps.

Steps rising from street level

1916 railings

Remains of original bastion

EAST SIDE SECTIONS 06 - 16

SECTION 06 - RAMPART BETWEEN SITE OF WATER BASTION AND NEW MARKET STREET (EAST WALL)

The East Wall was repaired in 1750. In 1860/1 the Corporation, with the consent of the Irish Society, opened a new street through the wall to link Orchard Street with Richmond Street. This was and is the only complete breach in the walls '…surely some other means of making a passage could have been devised to avoid this mutilation. In the view of many then and ever since no plea of convenience or development can justify such an act of destruction.' (Milligan p208). The steps up to the new street (Newmarket Street) from the East Wall were constructed some years later about 1869. Around 1900, St Columb's Hall was built against the outer face of the walls, on the site of the old orchard which formerly abutted the east side of the walls at this point. The 1873 Ordnance Survey shows that the area on the inner side of the wall, now occupied by the Millennium Theatre, was the site of eight houses, a Wesleyan chapel and the Young Men's Christian Association all of which opened directly onto the wall walkway. The Chapel and some of the houses were approached by steps. The original YMCA gate piers survive.

1873 Ordnance Survey map highlighting the present site of the MillenniumTheatre

Section 06, East Wall, walkway

Description

The rampart forming Section 06 is approximately 100m long extending between the site of the Water Bastion to the north and Newmarket Street to the south. The walkway rises steadily and finishes with steps which rise in two flights to Newmarket Street. It is straight for most of its length but turns west at its lower end towards Shipquay Gate. The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to six cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete.

The new (c.2000) steps at the south end have plain granite treads with a central, freestanding, painted tubular mild steel handrail. The inner side has polished ashlar sandstone strings and copings terminating in ashlar pillars. The pillars have splayed plinths, chamfered corners and corniced caps. The outer side of the staircase is contained by a continuation of the east parapet. A number of built up embrasures follow line of the walkway and disappear beside the steps.

The outside face of the east wall, which is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by an ashlar sandstone coping splayed downwards on the outer side, can largely be seen from the library carpark but disappears in a tapering space below St Columb's Hall at its south end. A rubble stone string course projects at walkway level. At the north end a brick elliptical arch over a void carries the parapet as it cranks outwards to meet the corner pillar at the Water Bastion. Slightly further south, a small, bricklined culvert emerges at car park level. The inner face of the parapet rises with the incline, parallel to the walkway.

The outside face of the west wall is largely concealed from view by the Millennium Forum but parts can be glimpsed at the north end and are exposed inside the building. It is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. The inner face of the low parapet is also of uncoursed rubble. Ten light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the parapet. The parapet is broken at approximately halfway along its length at a side entrance to the theatre and terminates abruptly at the paved and stepped main entrance. The final lengths of the parapet are overlapped by polished ashlar sandstone copings projecting from the theatre wall. A section of this wall collapsed during the construction of the Forum and the opportunity was taken to carry out an archaeological excavation (see Conservation Plan – Archaeology.)

Walkway view south

Outer wall view south

Walkway view north

Embrasures dissapearing under walkway, near Newmarket St

SECTION 07 - RAMPART BETWEEN NEW MARKET STREET AND NEW GATE BASTION

Description

The rampart forming Section 07 is approximately 50m long extending from Newmarket Street to the north to New Gate Bastion to the south. The walkway, which is approached by a wide flight of steps from Newmarket Street, rises steadily in a straight line to the bastion. A small set of access steps from Market Street is set into the south end. A landscaped sculpture park, facing onto Orchard Street, was created at the base of the outer face of the wall in the mid 1990's replacing a row of terraced houses. The Foyleside shopping centre, to the east, is directly overlooked from this section of the Monument.

Walkway view south

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion, and returning across the north end above the steps, is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to seven cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete.
The new (c.2000) steps at the north end have plain granite treads and a central, freestanding, painted fl at-bar mild steel double handrail. The steps at the south end have two pinkish granite treads which appear to have been re-used from another location. These descend to a quarter landing paved with small square concrete paving slabs bordered by a single grey granite step to the pavement.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. It is capped for most of its length by new polished ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered tops. At the north end the wall abuts the gable of a public house and, at this point, the top of the wall has been capped with concrete splayed to drain water away from the building. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall dropping suddenly at the north end. The inner face of the parapet rises with the incline, parallel to the walkway.

Little more than the low parapet of the inner wall is visible above ground level. It physically separates the walkway from the pavement in Market Street and is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. The wall terminates at its north end at a small square, brick-trimmed pier with a diamond-capped coping. Seven light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

Sculpture park facing onto Orchard Street at Section 07

Inner wall view south

SECTION 08 - NEW GATE BASTION

This bastion was described as 'London Bulwarke' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the New Gate Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it'

Description
The bastion has four sides and directly overlooks the new Foyleside shopping centre to the east. The central portion of the surface is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete with a square panel in the middle centre of this containing a circular bronze roundel with embossed lettering NEW GATE BASTION. The interface with the walkway of rampart Section 09 is delineated by a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to a cast-iron gully grille positioned at its north end. A single row of rectangular pavoirs forms a margin around the central paved area. The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with sandstone quoins at the two external corners. At the north-east corner the quoins are heavily eroded and commence approximately 2 metres above ground level. A photograp in Milligan dating from the 1940's shows a brick facing below this point which has since been removed. The wall is capped with recent polished ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and towers above the, recently created, public space fronting

1873 Ordanance survey map

Bastion walkway view south

onto Orchard Street. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall. Single rectangular gun loops, with splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrate the parapet on the north and south sides. Four embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 2m high. Two light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

SECTION 09 - RAMPART BETWEEN NEW GATE BASTION AND FERRY QUAY GATE

Description
The The rampart forming Section 09 is approximately 20m long extending from New Gate Bastion to the north to Ferryquay Gate to the south. The walkway rises steeply in a straight line and finishes with steps which rise in two flights to Ferryquay Gate. The Foyleside shopping centre, to the east, is directly overlooked from this section of the Monument.
The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to three cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with quadrant grilles extending over the east and west parapets, terminate the south end at the base of the steps. The steps have plain granite treads and a central, freestanding, painted flat-bar mild steel double handrail.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with a small amount of sandstone inclusions. It is capped with recent polished ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and towers above the, public space fronting onto Orchard Street. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall and the gap between it and the wall head widens towards the south end. A single rectangular gun loop, with splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrates the parapet near the north end. The purpose of a narrow horizontal slit towards the south end is not clear. The inner face of the parapet rises with the incline, parallel to the walkway.

The inner wall is also constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. On its outer face its height increases steadily above Market Street finally rising steeply to meet the parapet of Ferryquay Gate to the south. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Eight light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inside face of the wall.

Outer wall of Bastion view north

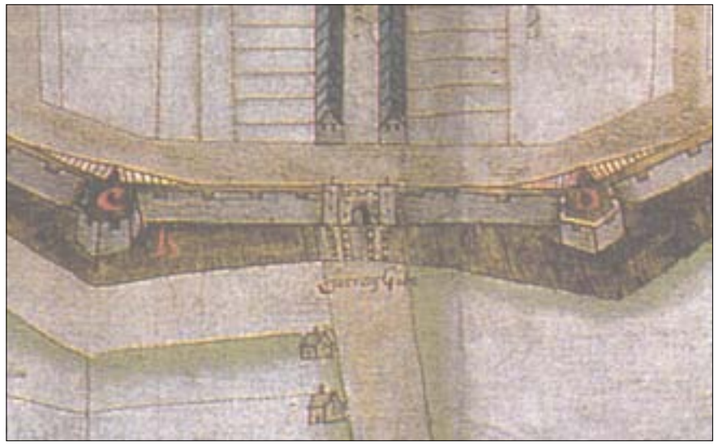
Outer wall view south

Inner wall view south

Walway view south

SECTION 10 - FERRYQUAY GATE

Ferry Gate was one of three gates (of the four original gates) named for the first time on Sir Thomas Phillip's map commissioned in 1622 and probably prepared by Thomas Raven. Originally it appears that the gate was battlemented but without gate leaves it was approached across the 'Ditche without the wall' by a draw bridge. By 1622 a set of strong double-planked gates had been added. In 1676 a 'common gaol' was built flanking the gatehouse. In September 1793 the Corporation ordered that the gate be widened and timber gate leaves were permanently removed about 1807. What remained of the seventeenth century gate was removed when the present gate was built in 1866. The work was carried out by Matthew McClelland, the same contractor who was responsible for construction of Magazine Gate and New Gate. The architect was Robert Collins (Rowan) The heads carved on the keystones represent Rev George Walker and Rev James Gordon. Also previously known as New Gate or Ferryport Gate (Rowan), this is the location where 13 Apprentice boys famously 'closed the gates' to the Earl of Antrim's troops on the 7 December 1688 setting in train events which led to the siege of 1689.



1622 map by Sir Thomas Philips showing battlements to Ferryquay gate

Inner view of Ferryquay Gate

Outer view of Ferryquay gate

Postcard with image of Ferryquay gate

Ferryquay gate - detail

Description
Ferryquay Gate is constructed almost entirely from brown ashlar sandstone. It has a central semi-circular arched vehicular opening flanked by two semi-circular-arched pedestrian openings. Each arch has a moulded architrave, springing from ashlar impost mouldings on the separating piers and responds. There are carved head keystones to the central arch and vermiculated keystones to the pedestrian ways. The arch soffits are formed in yellow brick. Side walls are of regularly coursed polished ashlar on a roll-moulded plinth with a moulded string, plain frieze, and cornice at the head all returning to the inner and outer elevations. Three openings in the piers between the central archway and flanking passages have been built up and finished with smooth render, flush on the pedestrian sides and recessed on the vehicular side. The central carriageway is paved with granite setts and the pedestrian passageways with concrete setts.
The inner and outer elevations are flanked by forward-projecting panels each containing paired Doric pilasters set over pedestals with v-jointed vermiculated rustication. General walling has banded plain rustication. The parapet, set on a moulded cornice and splayed blocking course, consists of end and central pedestals, each with a recessed panel on the

outer faces and plain caps. The stone balustrading between the pedestals has a plain stone cornice and base and profiled balusters. The central section of the walkway, which was laid in the mid 1990's, is paved with small square setts flanked, on the inner side, by three rows and, on the outer side, by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete as are the plain panels to either end each of which contain circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering FERRYQUAY GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the east and west sides of the walkway.

SECTION 11 - RAMPART BETWEEN FERRYQUAY GATE AND ARTILLERY BASTION

In 1732 the rampart, 'being very much out of repair', was repaired by the Corporation.

Description
The rampart forming Section 11 is approximately 70m long extending from Ferryquay Gate to the north to Artillery Bastion to the south. The walkway rises steadily in a straight line to Artillery Bastion broadening slightly on the west side immediately south of Ferryquay Gate. The rear yards and, mainly flat-roofed, single-storey returns and yards to houses in Fountain Street back onto and abut the outer face. At the north end a two-storey gabled return abuts the wall.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to five cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fixed side panels and quadrant grilles, extending over the east and west parapets, is located just to the south of Ferry Quay gate.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face, which is not accessible, is battered and rises high above private property forming the rear yards of house fronting Fountain Street and has been conserved in recent years by NIEA. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level.

A number of gun loops with sandstone cheeks have been built up on the outer face. Four embrasures have also been built up and the coping has been omitted at these locations. The inner face of the parapet, which is approximately 1m high at the north end, steps up to approximately 2m high at the south end. The top of the parapet slopes with the incline, parallel to the walkway. A number of other recesses are evident in the masonry close to walkway level. A short, painted, mild steel fence has been mounted on the parapet coping at the north end adjacent to Ferryquay Gate. A galvanised steel palisade fence is secured to the outer face between two two-storey gabled returns also at the north end.

The inner wall is also constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. On its outer face its height

Inner wall view south

Walkway view south

Outer wall view north

decreases from Ferryquay Gate to the north. A cast metal street nameplate 'Artillery Street' is fixed adjacent to Ferry Quay Gate. The north end contains evidence of an opening now built up. A range of stone types is evident. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Twelve light fittings, each (excepting one) with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall. The parapet is interrupted by a double flight of steps, descending to Artillery Street. These are set into the west side of the walkway close to the south end. Each flight has plain granite treads and an outer painted mild steel balustrade with square section uprights, continuous bottom cope and plain, curved-top, handrail. The bottom of the two flights is separated by a narrow granite-paved threshold and the inner sides abut a rubble stone wall.

Inner wall Steps at junction with section 11

Walkway - south section

Walkway - central section

Walkway - north section

SECTION 12 - ARTILLERY BASTION

This was described as 'The Lord Deputies Bulwarke' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the Ferry Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and ' Description of the Towne and Workes about it' 'as lyeing opposite thereto'.

Description

The bastion has four sides. The rear yards to houses in Fountain Street back onto and abut the outer face. The red brick former Fire Station, recently protected by listing by NIEA and conserved and extended by Derry City Council, also backs onto the bastion. The central portion of the surface is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete subdivided by a single row of rectangular pavoirs and with a, diagonallyset, square panel in the middle of this containing a circular bronze roundel with embossed lettering ARTILLERY BASTION. A linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to two cast-iron gully grilles is positioned on the west side. A single row of rectangular pavoirs forms a margin around the central paved area. The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the walkway and the rampart Section 13 is screened by a low ashlar wall with a chamfered coping topped by iron railings painted black. New sandstone piers with wide copings, of a similar design to the piers of the former YMCA on East Wall (Section 06), flank a central gate. This screen dates from 2007 and was designed by Alastair Coey. A tree is located in the north-west corner.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with sandstone quoins at the two external corners. The wall is capped with recent tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and

1873 Ordanance survey map

Entrance piers to bastion

towers above the yards below. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall. Two rectangular gun loops, with splayed rubble stone cheeks, penetrate the parapet on the east side and two penetrate the south side. All have been built up. The outer wall was conserved by NIEA in 2009. Five embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the parapet. One on the east side has been built up. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 1.5m high. Four light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

SECTION 13 - RAMPART BETWEEN ARTILLERY BASTION AND NEW GATE

In 1732 the rampart, 'being very much out of repair', was repaired by the Corporation. NIEA conserved the outer part of this rampart in 2009.

Description

The short rampart forming Section 13 is approximately 20m long extending from the north side of Artillery Bastion to the north to New Gate to the south. The walkway rises steadily in a straight line to New Gate. The rear yard of the former fire station, which sits on the corner of Fountain Street and Hawkin Street, backs onto the outer face.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to two cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fixed side panels and quadrant grilles, extending over the east and west parapets, is located just to the south of Artillery Bastion. The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped with some, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. Some much older and heavily-eroded copings also survive. The outer face, which is not accessible, is battered and rises high above the fire station yard. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level at the north end but tapers out at the south.

One rectangular gun loop, with heavily-weathered splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrates the parapet. Two embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin sandstone sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is terminated at the north end by eroded sandstone quoins and, at the south end, abuts the parapet to New Gate. The top slopes with the incline, parallel to the walkway.

The inner wall is also constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. The parapet is very low on the inner side. The parapet is interrupted by a double flights of steps descending to Artillery Street where it meets section 11. These are set into the walkway close to the south end. Each flight has plain granite treads and an outer, painted mild steel, balustrade with square uprights, continuous bottom cope and plain, curved-top, handrail. The bottom of the two flights is separated by a narrow granite-paved threshold and the inner sides of the treads abut a rubble stone wall which rises to parapet level.

Inner wall view south

Walkway - south section

Outer wall to south of New Gate

SECTION 14 - NEW GATE

The construction of New Gate from Wapping to Widows Row, was ordered by the Corporation in 1787, and most probably represented the first significant breach of the original walls. It was variously known as Wapping Gate, New Gate and London Street Gate. Robert Porter's plan of 1799 shows the gate 'now closed up'. Rowan (1979 p376) suggests that this may have been to prevent people from outside the town making a disturbance in the New Theatre of 1795 just inside at the corner of London Street. In 1803 the Corporation ordered that the new opening should have gates hung but, by c.1807 gate leaves were permanently removed. The present, smaller, gateway was built by Matthew McClelland, the same contractor responsible for the construction of Magazine Gate and Ferryquay Gate. It was completed in 1866. Rowan suggests that that designer of the opening may have been Robert Collins then city engineer.

Description

New Gate has a single segmental-arched opening springing from ashlar impost mouldings with, to its inner and outer elevations, protruding tooled v-jointed ashlar pale brown sandstone stepped voussoirs and projecting keystones. The arch soffit is formed in whitish-yellow brick and is splayed to follow the line of the walls. Side walls are of grey roughly-coursed squared rubble shale with V-jointed ashlar quoins to the inner and outer edges rising from splayed ashlar plinths. The purpose of iron hoops let into the masonry of the side walls is not known. The carriageway under the arch is paved with granite setts and is flanked on either side by concrete sett pavements edged with granite kerbs.

The inner and outer elevations are vertical and set-in slightly from the battered profile of the walls to either side, the junction being effected by v-jointed ashlar quoins. The spandrels and parapets are of squared, roughly-coursed, rubble shale. A plain cavetto string over a torus roll caps the archway and carries the embattled parapet which has cavetto-moulded tooled ashlar copings on the merlons and embrasures with thin stone sills and ashlar cheeks. A single square-profile wrought-iron bar, set diagonally, closes each embrasure. An Ordnance Survey benchmark is carved on the cheek of one embrasure on the inside face of the outer parapet. The parapets terminate on their outer faces in, slightly-projecting, pedestals and, on their inner faces, with brick dressings.

The central section of the walkway surface, which was laid in the mid 1990's is paved with small square setts flanked on the inner side, by three rows and on the outer side by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering NEW GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the north and south ends of the walkway.

New Gate inner view

New Gate outer view

New Gate walkway

New Gate - detail

SECTION 15 - RAMPART BETWEEN NEW GATE AND CHURCH BASTION

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing the site now occupied by the Cathedrals Schools

Construction of the cathedral began on 26 August 1628 and the cathedral graveyard still delineates the west boundary to this section. Early seventeenth century maps show this section overlooked gardens set outside the walls to the east. In 1732 the rampart, 'being very much out of repair', was repaired by the Corporation. The 1873, 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the site now occupied by the Cathedrals Schools building was known as Widows' Row and consisted of five houses, three opening directly onto City Wall and two facing west towards the Deanery School at the entrance to the cathedral grounds. All of these buildings were replaced by the school in 1891. The yards and return buildings of houses facing Fountain Street backed onto the outer wall and abutted the north side of Church bastion. These properties were demolished in the second half of the twentieth century. Two small corbelled circular bartizans or sentinel houses were added to the walls on either side of Church Bastion in 1627 (Rowan 1979, p376). They terminate a section of raised wall at the south east corner of the monument which improved the defence of this corner.

Description

The rampart forming Section 15 is approximately 110m long extending from New Gate to the north to Church Bastion to the south. The walkway rises slightly to the south. The churchyard of St Columb's Cathedral is immediately to the west and, to the east, a grassed area extends from the foot of the high outer wall towards the Fountain housing estate. The red brick former Cathedrals National Schools building adjoins the walkway at the north-east end.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the west of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide returning to the east at the north end, draining to five cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular

Walkway view south

Walkway view south

Outer wall view south

Bartizan

pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fixed side panels extending to either side terminating at the boundary of the former school on the west and with a quadrant grille extending over the parapet on the east is located just to the south of New Gate.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with a significant change in height between the lower, thinner, northern portion, which is terminated at the north end by v-jointed quoins forming the abutment to New Gate, and the higher, thicker, southern portion which is terminated at its northern end by a sentinel post or bartizan. The bartizan is also constructed from rubble stone, is set on corbels and has a domed roof and slit windows with sandstone jambs, sills and lintels. The lower wall is capped with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge while the upper section has a roughly-formed rubble coping which projects slightly at its outer edge.

Inner wall view south

The outer face is battered and rises high above the path at its base. A round headed opening in the base of the wall gives to a short passageway or 'Sally Port' which, although blocked, is said to lead to the cathedral. A metal gate secures the entrance to the passageway. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level. Nine rectangular gun loops, are formed in the lower wall. The higher wall has seven groups of three loops all at high level and all with splayed sandstone cheeks. Eight embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the lower parapet and six the upper parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 1.5m high at the lower end and 2.5m high at the upper end. A number of roughly square apertures penetrate the lower parapet at walkway level.

The low inner wall, which forms the interface between the walkway and the, slightly lower, cathedral graveyard is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by an ashlar sandstone saddleback coping. It abuts the south-east corner of the former school to the north and is interrupted by a gateway, which has tooled ashlar sandstone piers and a single gate, opening into the cathedral churchyard. The section terminates at the south where the wall cranks to the west. The wall is surmounted by painted mild steel railings, with spear fi ials and cast iron enrichments, let into the wall copings at intervals. Five lamp standards with circular shafts and square lantern heads are incorporated into the railings.

Outer wall view north

Sally Port

Inner wall

SOUTH SIDE SECTIONS 16 - 20

SECTION 16 - CHURCH BASTION

This bastion was described as 'King James his Bulwarke' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the Church Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it'. The 1873 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows the yards and return buildings of houses facing Fountain Street backed onto and abutting the outer walls. These were demolished in the second half of the twentieth century. The surface of the bastion is shown laid out with paths and planting. A photograph of Milligan from the early 1940's shows railings on the plinth between the bastion and the city wall.

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing the Church Bastion

Inner wall opposite church bastion

Description

The bastion has four sides. There are grass areas at the foot of the east and west walls and a path at the foot of the two outer walls. The central portion of the surface, which is approached by two plain polishedstone steps, is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete subdivided by a single row of rectangular pavoirs and with a, diagonally-set, square panel in the middle of this containing a circular bronze roundel with embossed lettering CHURCH BASTION. A linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to two cast-iron gully grilles is

Church Bastion walkway east

Church Bastion walkway south east

Church Bastion walkway south

located on the north and east sides. A single row of rectangular pavoirs forms a margin around the central paved area. The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the walkway and Section 17 is formed by a low squared rubble stone wall with segmented ashlar sandstone copings. This wall has a central opening and is terminated at the ends by the stumps of square ashlar piers.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with sandstone quoins at the two external corners. The wall is capped with recent tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and towers above the grass and paving below. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall. Twelve rectangular gun loops, with splayed stone cheeks, penetrate the parapet. Ten embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 1.5m high.

Church Bastion outer view south

SECTION 17 - RAMPART BETWEEN CHURCH BASTION AND BISHOP'S GATE

In 1627, as with section 15, a sentinel house or bartizan was inserted on this stretch of wall. In 1732 the rampart, 'being very much out of repair', was repaired by the Corporation. The 1873 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that a terrace, including the Apprentice Boys' Reading Room, opened directly onto the narrow west end of the north side of City Wall (as this section was then known). The yards and return buildings of houses facing Fountain Street backed onto the outer wall and abutted the west side of Church Bastion. These were described by Rowan in 1979 as: 'a short terrace of Georgian- style houses, sitting up proudly as a modest but essential element in the historic townscape just before the wall returns to Bishop Gate'. Unfortunately, these had to be demolished following bomb damage in the late 1980's.

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing site of Apprentice Boys reading Room

Walkway view east circa. 1977 showing Georgian buildings later demolished

Walkway view west

Description

The rampart forming Section 17 is approximately 70m long extending from the east side of Church Bastion to Bishop's Gate to the west. It is straight for the whole of its south side but narrows, by stepping inwards, at mid-distance at the boundary between the Cathedral and Courthouse grounds. The walkway falls gently until it reaches the west end where it splits, with one half rising towards the steps leading to the walkway over Bishop's Gate, and the other, falling to the steps leading down to Bishop's Street Within. The churchyard of St Columb's Cathedral is immediately to the north of the east section and the Courthouse is to the north of the west section. A protected pedestrian route leading from the eastern passageway in Bishop's Gate to the Fountain estate, abuts the western end of the high outer wall. A grassed area extends from the foot of the wall towards the estate housing to the south.

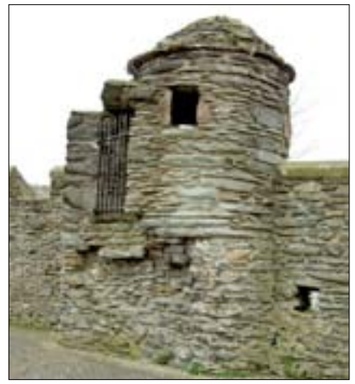
The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the north of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to eight cast-iron gully grilles positioned at intervals along its length. The south side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the north and south parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete.

A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fi xed side panels extending to either side, terminating with a quadrant grille extending over the parapet on the south, is located at approximately mid-length. Similar sets of double gates are located a short distance from the steps ascending to Bishop's Gate and on the half-landing of the steps descending to Bishop's Street. The interface between the walkway and Church Bastion is formed by a low squared rubble stone wall with segmented ashlar sandstone copings. This wall has a central opening and is terminated at the ends by the stumps of square ashlar piers. The east pier has an Ordnance Survey benchmark carved on the north side of the projecting base.

The outer parapet of the wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. A bartizan, located a short distance from the east end, is constructed from rubble stone. It is carried on corbels, has a conical roof and squarish openings with sandstone jambs. The entrance is protected by a flat stone slab canopy. The approach steps from the walkway are missing and the opening is sealed by a painted mild steel grille. The parapet is capped with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. At the west end, where the wall rises to Bishop's Gate, a flat polished ashlar feather-edged coping has been employed.

The outer face is vertical and rises high above the path at its base. A rubble stone string course protrudes above walkway level terminating towards the east end. A number of, roughly square, apertures penetrate the lower parapet above the string course. Nine rectangular gun loops penetrate the wall all with splayed sandstone cheeks. Nine embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the parapet. Near Bishop's Gate the upper part of the wall reflects the chimneys of former buildings at this point. Further to the east, a former door opening with arched brick head can be seen (See rear cover of this book). The inner face of the parapet is approximately 2m high.

The inner wall which, for its eastern half, forms the interface between the walkway and the slightly lower cathedral graveyard, is constructed from



Bartizan to outer wall

Outer wall view west

Outer wall, indentations of former chimney flues above string course.

Inner wall east

uncoursed rubble stonework capped by an ashlar sandstone saddleback coping. The rubble work to the western half is of recent origin (1990's) and replaces the former terrace. It rises vertically to tower above a private road leading to the rear of the courthouse. At its west end it steps back to form a square recess where it abuts Bishop's Gate. The wall, for its entire length, is surmounted by painted mild steel railings, with spear finials and cast iron enrichments, let into the wall copings at intervals. Five lamp standards, with circular shafts and square lantern heads, are incorporated into the railings.

SECTION 18 - BISHOP'S GATE

Bishop's Gate was one of three (of the four original gates) named for the first time on Sir Thomas Phillip's map commissioned in 1622 and most probably prepared by Thomas Raven.

Originally battlemented and without gates it was approached across the 'Ditche without the wall' by a draw bridge. By 1622 strong double-planked gates had been added. In 1680 the Common Council ordered that a convenience be provided. After the closing of the gates in 1688 a triangular defensive wall, or ravelin was erected outside the gate by Colonel Lundy. In 1728 the Corporation ordered that the house over the gate be repaired. In 1768 Sergeant Alexander McCann was given liberty to occupy the house.

In 1788 a committee, appointed to make arrangements for the centenary celebration of the Shutting of the Gates, resolved to replace the existing gate with a triumphal arch with 'suitable ornaments and inscriptions'. A statue of King William was to surmount the gate. The new gate was erected in 1789 to designs by Henry Aaron Baker. The keystones by '…the celebrated artist, Edward Smyth' (Milligan p211) who also executed the riverine sculptures on the Custom House in Dublin, have carved warrior heads which represent the Boyne (inscribed 1690)and Foyle (inscribed 1689) Rivers. Tablets over the crown of each of the lateral passages exhibit military devices. In 1798 plans to erect a statue and make inscriptions over the gate were abandoned, the plinth was removed, and the walkway between the east and west ramparts was connected over the gate.

The timber gate leaves were permanently removed about 1807.

Description
Bishop's Gate is constructed almost entirely from buff ashlar sandstone. It has a central semi-circular arched vehicular opening flanked by two flat arched pedestrian passages. The central arch has a moulded architrave incorporated in flush voussoirs, springing from ovolo-moulded ashlar impost strings and with projecting carved head dropped keystones. The central arch soffit is formed in polished ashlar sandstone and the side walls are also of regularly coursed polished ashlar on a splayed plinth. The pedestrian passages have shallow-vaulted rubble stone soffits and uncoursed rubble stone sidewalls.

The central carriageway is paved with granite setts and the pedestrian passageways with rectangular concrete setts. The inner and outer elevations have wide side panels flanking the, slightly recessed, central archway. The lower sections below the impost respond are of channelled ashlar. The impost respond has a plain platband over dentils. Above, plain ashlar panels, each containing carved rectangular cartouches rise to a simple architrave, frieze, modillion cornice and blocking course. The cornice returns to terminate on the inner face of the parapets which are

Bishop's Gate inner view

Bishop's Gate

Carved cartouches

Carved head keystone - River Boyne

Carved head keystone - River Foyle

constructed in uncoursed rubble stone. Central panels project above keystones which are notched into it. The walkway over the central arch is approached from either side by flights of plain granite steps. The central section of the walkway is paved with small square setts flanked, on the inner side, by three rows and, on the outer side, by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering BISHOPS GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the east and west sides of the gate. A major conservation scheme on the gate was carried out to a high standard by the Department of the Environment in the mid 1990's with badly eroded or bomb damaged stone replaced.

Walkway, Bishop's Gate

SECTION 19 - RAMPART BETWEEN BISHOP'S GATE AND DOUBLE BASTION

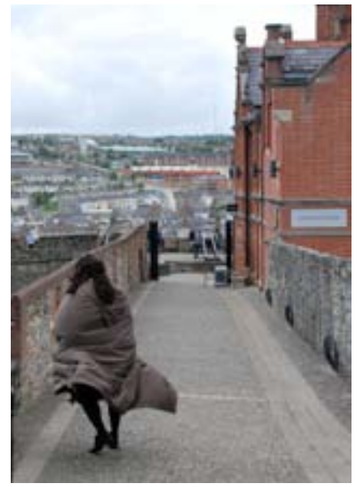
The 1873 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that a terrace of houses, on the site of the Verbal Arts Centre, opened on the north side of Mall Wall as this section was then known. The yards and return buildings of houses

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing present site of the Verbal Arts Centre

facing The Long Tower backed onto the outer wall. These were demolished in the 1970's. From the mid 1980's to 2007 a tall Army sangar or look out post, clad in stone to match the Wall, was located at the east end of this section near the inner wall.

Description
The rampart forming Section 19 is approximately 50m long extending from Bishop's Gate to the east to the centre point of Double Bastion to the west. It is straight for the whole of its length and falls gently towards Double Bastion. At the east end steps rise to the walkway over Bishop's Gate and another flight, projecting from the north side, descends to Bishop's Street Within. The red brick Verbal Arts Centre (located in a former primary school and one of only a few buildings to open directly onto the walkway) and Stable Lane are to the west. Beyond, a tarmaced space on the site of the former military installation. A grassed area extends from the foot of the high outer wall towards The Long Tower and Nailor's Row to the south.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the north of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to three (check) cast-iron gully


Walkway view west

Walkway view east

grilles positioned along its length. The south side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the north and south parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates closes the walkway a short distance west of Bishop's Gate.

The interface between the walkway and Double Bastion is formed by a low rubble stone wall with rubble soldier copings. This wall has a central opening which marks the boundary with Section 21. The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is capped for most of its length with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. Some of the outer copings are of older stone. At the east end, where the wall rises to Bishop's Gate, a flat polished ashlar featheredged coping has been employed. The outer face is vertical and rises high above the grass at its base. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level terminating towards the east end where two triple ashlar corbels protrude with the underside of the bottom stones in line with the string. The wall steps back to form a square recess at the east end where it abuts Bishop's Gate. A cast-iron pipe is mounted on the west reveal of this recess. Six rectangular gun loops, all with splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrate the wall. Nine embrasures, each with crisply cut brown ashlar sandstone cheeks and thin sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 1.5m high.

Only a short length of the inner wall, to the east of the Verbal Arts Centre, is visible. It is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework and is without a coping for most of its length. The wall steps back to form a square recess at the east end where it abuts Bishop's Gate. At the east end the parapet abuts a square brick pier with a moulded ashlar cap. The rubble work at parapet level to the west end appears to be of recent origin. Here, the wall rising to Bishops Gate has a rubble stone soldier course within its construction and is surmounted by a concrete (check) feather-edge coping and painted mild steel railings, with plain forged finials, let into the wall copings.

Outer wall view east

Outer wall view west

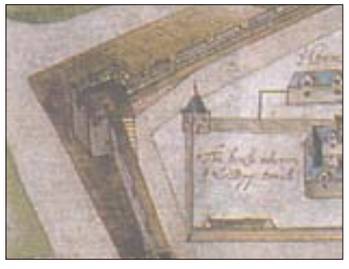
Inner wall view west

SECTION 20 - DOUBLE BASTION

Described as 'Prince Charles his Bulwarke' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the Double Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it':

'soe called from its being divided with a Wall which reaches from the face to the middle of the Gorge, this was made because the Bastion was built on a Descent & the upper part exposed & lay open to the campagne. It was on this Bastion that the Governour Erected a Gallows to have executed the prisoners taken in warr when the poor protected Protestants were most inhumanly driven contrary to the law of Armes under the Walls to have perished or force the besieged to surrender but by this Strategem of the Governours the Enemy suffered the Protestants to wthdraw.'

It was on this bastion that the besieged erected gallows in response to General de Rosen's threat of 'exterminating the rebels of the whole district' with their counter-threat to hang prisoners of the besieging army if the protestant captives were not released. The Ordnance Survey Memoir of 1837 included a picture of the Double bastion showing it to be in an advanced state of neglect. The 1873 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows the yards of houses facing Nailor's Row backing onto the east and



Raven's map of 1625

south walls. Nailor's Row was shown wrapped around the north and west sides. These were demolished in the early 1970's.The surface of the bastion is shown as the location of the canon Roaring Meg (still here) and Russian Trophy (This canon was captured in the Crimean War and is one of a number given to cities around the British Isles following the war. It is now located on Clooney Terrace in the Waterside).

Description

The bastion has four sides with grass areas at the foot of each wall. The central portion of the surface, is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete subdivided by single rows of rectangular pavoirs and with a, diagonally-set, square panel in the middle of this containing a circular

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing Double Bastion

bronze roundel with embossed lettering DOUBLE BASTION. A single cast-iron gully grille is located to the east of the steps. A single row of rectangular pavoirs forms a margin around the central paved area. The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the bastion and the rampart walkways of Sections 19 and 21 is formed by a low rubble stone wall with rubble soldier copings, quadrant on plan, with a central opening containing two plain polished stone steps with rubble stone flanking walls.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with sandstone quoins at the three external corners. The wall is capped with recent tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and towers above the grass and paving below. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall. Eleven rectangular gun loops, with splayed stone cheeks, penetrate the parapet. Nine embrasures, each with rubble stone cheeks and thin rubble stone sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 1m high. Painted steel grilles are fitted over three embrasures.

Drawing from Ordanance Survey Memoir of 1837

Double Bastion walkway view west

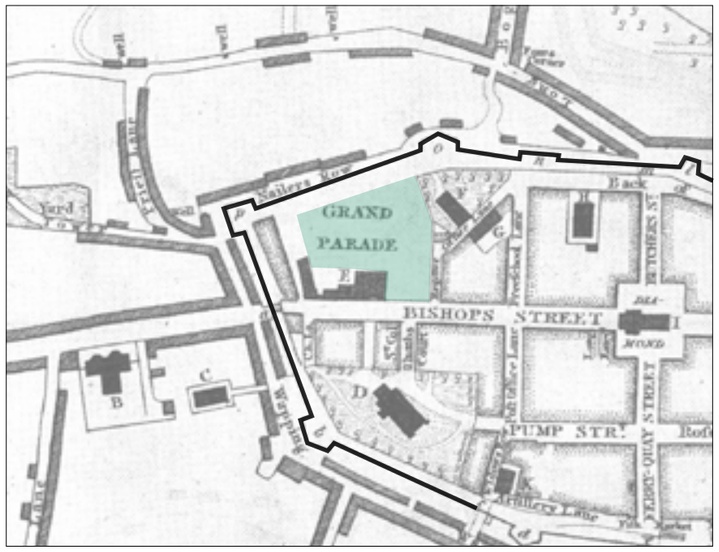
Double Bastion walkway view north

Double Bastion outer wall north elevation

WEST SIDE SECTION 21 - 29

SECTION 21 - RAMPART BETWEEN DOUBLE BASTION AND ROYAL BASTION (GRAND PARADE)

Robert Porter's plan of 1799 shows that the garden of the Bishop's Palace extended to the east parapet of this section. This remained the case until the latter half of the twentieth century when part was given over to use as a military base and, from the early 1990's, the rest was converted to a car park. Since 2008 the whole area has become a car park. The 1873 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that Stable Lane opened directly onto Grand Parade as it still does today. To the north of Stable Lane two ranges of outbuildings, to either side of a stable yard, appear to have served the Bishop's Palace. To the north of the garden, the west entrance of the Chapel of Ease (now St Augustine's Church) was, and still is, approached directly from Grand Parade. To the west, Nailors Row, a narrow street, separated the outer wall from two terraces of houses.



1799 map showing Bishop's Palace gardens

Description

The rampart forming Section 21 is approximately 120m long extending from the centre point of Double Bastion to the south to the southern edge of Royal Bastion to the north. It is straight and wide for the whole of its length and falls gently towards Royal Bastion. The east side is bounded by the Verbal Arts Centre, Stable Lane, a, high random rubble wall built to screen the Bishop's garden,and the grounds of St Augustine's church. A level grassed area extends from the foot of the high outer wall and then falls down a steep bank towards the Bogside.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. A linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide is set back from the west parapet. It drains to seven cast-iron gully grilles positioned at intervals along its length from the north side of Double Bastion to Royal Bastion where the drain turns westward to meet the corner of the bastion. The east and west sides of the central section are bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the

Grand Parade view north

Grand Parade view south

Inner wall walkway view south

Doorway Inner wall Grand Parade

paved margins and the east and west parapets is also paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the walkway and Double Bastion is formed by a low rubble stone wall with rubble soldier copings. This wall has a central opening which marks the boundary with Section 19. Seven trees, three to the east side and four to the west are planted at intervals along the walkway. Each is set in a square tree pit bounded on three sides by a raised, square-profile, kerb.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is capped for most of its length with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The wall rises steeply at its southern end to meet the north-east corner of Double Bastion. Some of the outer copings are of older stone. The outer face is vertical and rises high above the grass at its base. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level and rises towards the southern end to pass just below the crenellations. Sixteen rectangular gun loops, all with splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrate the wall. Seventeen embrasures, each with brown ashlar sandstone cheeks and thin sills, interrupt the parapet.

The inner face of the parapet is approximately 800mm high and is also of uncoursed rubble. Three light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the parapet. The inner wall is only visible above walkway level. It is set back from the line of the west elevation of the Verbal Arts Centre and extends as a tall uncoursed rubble stone boundary wall from the Verbal Arts Centre northwards to terminate at the ashlar stone pillar to the south end of the boundary wall and railings to St Augustine's Church. The wall is capped with rubble stone and the outer face is splayed downwards to rest on a continuous brick corbel course. A square-headed door opening with a metal-sheeted door gives access to the car park behind. Sixteen light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the wall.

SECTION 22 - ROYAL BASTION

Described as 'The Lord Dowcra his Bulwark' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as the Royal Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it' 'soe called from the advancing of the Red flagg upon it in defiance of the Enemy'.

The Governor Walker memorial pillar was erected in 1826-28 on the Royal Bastion to commemorate the shutting of the gates by 'the brave thirteen apprentice boys of Derry'. The pillar which was 81 feet high was surmounted by statue of the Rev George Walker, Governor of Derry throughout the siege. It allowed public access to a panoramic view of the city but was blown up in 1973. Stonework at the base was restored in 1993 and a new, lower, viewing platform installed. The statue of Governor Walker, minus a hand, survived the blast and be seen in a small garden in Society Street adjacent to the Apprentice Boys Memorial Hall. Originally, the Governor held a bible in one hand and a sword outstretched in the other.

Description

The bastion has four sides with paved areas at the foot of each wall. The surviving base of the memorial pillar rises from the centre of the bastion surface. The central portion of the surface is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs.

Outer wall view north

Inner wall at former Bishop's Garden

Inner wall at St Augustine's Church

Outer wall section 21 towards Royal Bastion

Royal Bastion view north

The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the bastion and the rampart walkway of Section 23 is formed by painted steel railings with spear finials mounted on an ashlar sandstone plinth. The central entrance with a pair of gates is flanked by square piers with moulded caps. Similar piers terminate the north and south ends. The monument plinth is built from buff ashlar sandstone, terminated by a moulded cornice capped with painted steel railings. Rectangular marble commemorative plaques are set into each face. The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework with sandstone quoins at each of the three external corners. The wall is capped with recent tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The outer face is battered and towers above the grass and paving below. A rubble stone string course protrudes near the top of the wall and above this point the walls are vertical. Eight rectangular gun loops, with splayed ashlar stone dressings, penetrate the parapet. Four embrasures, also with ashlar stone dressings, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 2m high. There are two cannon platforms.

Governor Walker memorial pillar

SECTION 23 - RAMPART BETWEEN ROYAL BASTION AND BUTCHER GATE

Description

The rampart forming Section 23 is approximately 160m long extending from the southern edge of Royal Bastion to the south to Butcher Gate to the north. It tapers inwards from the south to the north and falls gently towards Butcher Gate. A long rectangular platform (a feature evident on the earliest maps) protrudes from the west side. The east side is bounded by the grounds St Augustine's church and Upper Magazine Street (formerly Meeting House Row). Three flights of steps (historic) and one ramp (dating from the 1990's) descend to Upper Magazine Street from the east side. At the base of the outer wall a wide band of concrete sett paving extends to the outer line of the platform.

Royal Bastion view west

Walkway view north

Original view south with Walker memorial complete

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the east of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to seven cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs which follows the line of the parapet. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fixed side panels extending to either side terminating with quadrant grilles extending over the parapets, is located just to the south of Butcher Gate. A tall painted steel palisade fence follows the inside face of the outer parapet from Royal Bastion until it meets the gates. Seven trees five to the east side (along the boundary wall to St Augustine's) and two to the west, are planted at intervals along the walkway. Each is set in a square tree pit bounded on three sides by a raised, square-profile, kerb.

The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is capped for most of its length with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The wall rises steeply at its southern end to meet the ashlar sandstone pier at the north-east corner of Royal Bastion. Some of the outer copings are of older stone. The outer face of the main wall is vertical and rises high above the paving at its base. A rubble stone string course protrudes at walkway level. The platform walls are battered below the string course and have roughly dressed sandstone quoins at its external corners. Five rectangular gun loops, all with splayed sandstone cheeks, penetrate the southern length of wall, seven penetrate the northern length and four penetrate the platform. Six embrasures, each with brown ashlar sandstone cheeks and thin sills, interrupt the southern parapet, eight the northern parapet and five the platform parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 800mm high and is also of uncoursed rubble.

Eight light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the parapet. The inner wall is only visible to the north of St Augustine's. It also is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework and is capped by a rubble stone soldier course. On its outer face its height remains constant for most of its length then increases dramatically at the north end where the walkway rises to pass over Butcher Gate while the street falls to Butcher Street. A broad flight of plain granite steps descend to Society Street at the corner of St Augustine's. Simple free-standing painted metal balustrades flank the steps and a further, double-rail, free-standing handrail sub-divides the flight. A ramp adjacent to and north of these steps is set into the width of the walkway and descends southwards to Magazine Street Upper. This has simple painted steel handrails, one fixed to the inner flanking wall and the outer mounted on top of the outer wall. A flight of steps, set into and perpendicular to the walkway and in line with the centre of the First Derry Presbyterian Church opposite, descends to Magazine Street Upper. This has worn pink granite treads and ashlar sandstone flanking walls to which are fixed simple painted steel railings. The final flight of steps, at the north end, is set into and parallel to the walkway. This also has worn granite steps leading from Magazine Street. The original freestanding outer balustrade has been replaced by a simple painted steel balustrade. A cast metal street nameplate Magazine Street Upper is fixed adjacent to Butcher Gate. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Nineteen light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

Steps leading from Magazine Street

Inner wall view south

Steps opposite First Derry Presbyterian Church

Steps near Butcher's Gate

Outer wall view south

SECTION 24 - BUTCHER GATE

This was one of the four original gates shown on Sir Thomas Phillip's map commissioned in 1622 (most probably prepared by Thomas Raven). Although not named on the map, it was originally called New Gate (in Phillips' and Hadsors' account of the conditions in the City of Londonderry). Originally battlemented and incorporating a house over the gate, it was without gate leaves but had a portcullis. In due course it was fitted with strong double-planked gates. In 1680 the Common Council ordered that a convenience be provided. It endured the most sustained attack by the besiegers towards the end of June 1689 during the Siege of 1690.

In 1762 authorisation was given for a tenant to be put in the house over the gate. The gate was 'improved' in c.1789 and the London-Derry Journal reported that the new gate '…presents a striking contrast between its new state and its former dreary Battle-like appearance'. The gate was rebuilt in 1805-8 'as a narrow elliptical archway like a piece of early C19 canal building' (Rowan 1979p 375) Timber gate leaves were permanently removed about 1807. It could be conjectured that the rubble stone side walls of the archway contain the original stonework and that the remnant of a vertical channel on the outer side of the north sidewall might indicate the location of the portcullis.

Description

Butcher Gate is constructed from a mixture of buff and red ashlar sandstone. It has a single elliptical-arched opening with plain ashlar voussoirs set under a hood moulding, springing from plain ashlar impost mouldings. The arch soffit is formed in red brick. Side walls are of uncoursed rounded rubble stone. The carriageway under the arch is paved with bitmac and has a narrow bitmac pavement with granite kerbs on its north side. The outer elevation has unevenly-coursed, brownish-red ashlar stonework which is generally much older than the regularly-coursed buff stone of the inner elevation. Both elevations have wide slightly-projecting upper and lower panels, separated by a platband, which flank the archway. Each rises from a splayed plinth and the upper panels of the inner side contain recessed blank panels. The panels continue above a simple cornice to form pedestals with plain caps. Painted wrought-iron railings, with plain top copes and a double base restraint to each spindle, are set into a blocking course and span between the pedestals.

The walkway is humped over the arch. The central section, which was laid c.1992, is paved with small square setts flanked, on the inner side, by three rows and, on the outer side, by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs, in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapet is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering BUTCHER GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the north and south sides of the gate.

Channel on side wall

Gate on Raven's map of 1625

Butcher's Gate inner view

Butcher's Gate outer view

SECTION 25 - RAMPART BETWEEN BUTCHER GATE AND CASTLE GATE (INCLUDING SITE OF GUNNERS BASTION)

The southern portion of the rampart in this section is shown jutting out on Phillip's 1622 map. Milligan identifies this feature (named on Raven's map of 1622 as 'The Maior of London Derries Bulwark'. It was named as Gunners Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it … because the Master Gunner's house stood near it' (it is incorrectly shown on many maps as Site of Hangman's Bastion). The missing bastion is considered as being of significance during the 1689 Siege in assisting the defence of Butcher's Gate. The Sheriffs were empowered to repair this section of wall in 1783. An inner parapet was added about 1811. In 1843 a Mr Samuel Robinson applied to, and was given approval by, the Corporation for access from his house, which

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing site of Gunner's Bastion incorrectly named Hangman's Bastion

abutted the walls, to the Hangman's Bastion which he undertook to enclose with a railing and plant as an ornamental shrub garden. The 1873 Ordnance Survey Map shows the bastion but indicates that it has been removed. Today a number of built up embrasures with sandstone cheeks can be seen along this section. The outer face of this section was conserved by NIEA in 2008.

Description

The rampart forming Section 25 is approximately 100m long extending from Butcher Gate to the south to Castle Gate to the north. It varies in width and snakes on plan descending steadily towards Castle Gate. The east side is bounded by Magazine Street. One flight of steps descends to Magazine Street from the east side. The rear yards and, mainly flat-roofed, single-storey returns and yards to houses in Waterloo Street back onto and abut the outer face. At the north end a two-storey gabled return abuts the wall.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the east of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to eight cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded

Evidence of building phases at Butcher's Gate

Inner wall view north

Walkway view north

Walkway view south towards site of Gunners Bastion

Blocked gun loop loop inner wall

by a single row of rectangular pavoirs which follows the line of the parapet. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete.

The outer wall is not accessible outside because it faces into private property except for a short section at the south end adjacent to Butcher Gate. The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is capped for most of its length with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. The wall rises steeply at its southern end to meet the ashlar sandstone parapet of Butcher Gate. Seven rectangular gun loops, all with sandstone cheeks, penetrate the wall. Fifteen embrasures, all built up and each with rubble stone cheeks and thin sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 2.5m high and is also of uncoursed rubble. The junction with the former bastion is not discernable.

The inner wall also is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework and is capped by a rubble stone soldier course. On its outer face its height remains constant for most of its length then rises to Butcher Gate and Castle Gate. Evidence of various building phases is apparent in the masonry adjacent to Butcher Gate with a soldier course of stone rising toward the gate at a lower level than the current parapet. This section was conserved by NIEA in 2010.Further north a flight of steps set into and parallel to the walkway descends to Magazine Street. This has worn granite treads, the original freestanding outer balustrade has been replaced by a simple painted steel balustrade. A cast metal street nameplate Magazine Street is fixed adjacent to Butcher Gate. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Fifteen light fittings, each (excepting one) with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

SECTION 26 - CASTLE GATE

Castle gate is the least elaborate of the city's gates. The Corporation decided in 1802/3 to open a passage in the walls at Castle Lane (Castle Street) and ordered that the new opening should have gates hung.

The modern gate is used only by pedestrians. Significant works to conserve the gate were carried out by the Department of the Environment in the mid 1990's.

Description

Castle Gate is formed within the main line of the city wall and is mainly constructed from uncoursed rubble shale. It has a single segmental-arched opening with plain ashlar, slightly-projecting, stepped voussoirs, on the inner side, springing directly from the sidewall quoins. The arch soffit is formed in red brick.

Side walls are of uncoursed rounded rubble stone. The carriageway under the arch was renewed in 2010 as part of a scheme to Waterloo Street with granite paviors. The outer elevation rises in uninterrupted rubblework to a soldier course rubble stone coping. The inner elevation has a more formal appearance. The upper section has been rebuilt with six courses of red brickwork around the top of the arch carrying an ashlar sandstone platband under a blocking course and two square end piers with inverted bell-shaped panels below. Painted wrought-iron railings, with plain top copes and a double base restraint to each spindle, are set into the blocking course and span between the piers.

Inner face of parapet wall near Castle gate

Steps on inner wall

Outer view of Castle Gate

Inner view of Castle Gate

Walkway Castle Gate view east

The walkway is humped over the arch. The central section, which was laid In the mid 1990's, is paved with small square setts flanked, on the inner side, by three rows and, on the outer side, by a single row, of larger rectangular pavoirs,in the same material. The margin between the edge of the pavoirs and the parapets is finished in exposed-aggregate concrete. Circular bronze roundels with embossed lettering CASTLE GATE are set into the centre of the paving at the north and south sides of the gate.

SECTION 27 - RAMPART BETWEEN CASTLE GATE AND HANGMAN'S BASTION

The Sheriffs were empowered to repair this section of wall in 1783. An inner parapet was added about 1811.

Description

The rampart forming Section 27 is approximately 50m long extending from Castle Gate to the south to Hangman's Bastion to the north. It varies in width and snakes on plan descending steadily towards Hangman's Bastion. The east side is bounded by Magazine Street. A double flight of steps descends to Magazine Street from the south end of the east side. The rear yards and two-storey returns to houses in Waterloo Street back onto and abut the outer face.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the east of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to four cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the walkway and Hangman's Bastion is formed by a low rubble stone wall with soldier copings. This wall has a central opening with vertical granite jambs.

The outside face of the outer wall is not accessible because it faces into private property. It is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is capped for most of its length with, recently installed, tooled ashlar sandstone copings with chamfered inner edges and splayed downwards on the outer edge. Four rectangular gun loops, all blocked and with sandstone cheeks, penetrate the wall. Three embrasures, all built up and each with rubble stone cheeks and thin sills, interrupt the parapet. The inner face of the parapet increases in height above the walkway as it falls to Hangman's Bastion and is terminated at the north end by roughly-dressed sandstone quoins.

The inner wall also is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. It decreases steadily in height as it falls towards the north end. The parapet on the east side is interrupted by a double flight of steps descending to Magazine Street. Each flight has plain granite treads and an outer painted mild steel balustrade with square section uprights, continuous bottom cope and plain, curved-top, handrail. The bottom of the two flights is separated by a narrow granite paved threshold and the inner sides abut a rubble stone wall. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Seven light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

Walkway view north

Inner wall view north showing steps near castle gate

Outer wall view north

SECTION 28 - HANGMAN'S BASTION

Prior to the Siege this bastion was unnamed. Although described on many maps as Gunners Bastion this is in fact Hangman's bastion- the confusion of names having arisen as a result of annotation discrepancies on Nevill's map of 1689 and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it':

'… soe called from a person that was making his Esceape from the Towne and (as he thought) had employed friends to lett him downe by a Coard they be some meanes gott it about his neck & held him soe long by the way that they had allmost despatch'd him, but this is but a Demy bastion.' The shape of this bastion, as implied by this quote, was always rectangular in form. Ravens map of 1622 implies that the wall may have moved forward at this point to accommodate the pre-existing O'Donnell tower house and boundary wall opposite.

1873 Ordnance Survey map showing Gunner's Bastion which is in fact Hangman's Bastion

Parapet wall view west

Brick building which forms the north side

Low rubble wall between Bastion and walkway

Description

The bastion has three sides and is rectangular on plan. The bastion is completely encircled by abutting buildings. The two-storey red brick building to the north opens onto the bastion. The central portion of the surface is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete laid in three bays each bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the margin and the parapet is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. The interface between the bastion and the rampart walkway of Sections 27 and 28 is formed by a low rubble stone wall capped with rubble soldiers. The central entrance is flanked by polished ashlar granite jambs. The outer wall is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The wall is variously capped with rubble stone and brick. The inner face of the parapet is approximately 2.5m high and contains evidence of several built-up openings.

SECTION 29 - RAMPART BETWEEN HANGMAN'S BASTION AND MAGAZINE GATE (INCLUDING SITE OF COWARDS BASTION)

The bastion which once occupied the north-west corner of the layout of the walls was described as 'The Lord Chichester his Bulwark' on Phillips map of 1622. It was named as Coward's Bastion on Nevill's 1689 map and 'Description of the Towne and Workes about it' (Milligan p122). It was reputedly the safest part of the defences during the siege, hence its name. The bastion was taken down sometime before 1823 (Gillespie) after many years of complaint that its projection restricted the passage between Waterloo Place and Shipquay Place.The Sheriffs were empowered to repair the rampart in 1783. An inner parapet was added about 1811. It is likely that the elegant steps at the north end near Magazine Gate date from this time.

Description

The rampart forming Section 29 is approximately 70m long extending from the south side of Hangmans's Bastion to the south to Magazine Gate to the north. It cranks slightly to the east towards the north as the walkway descends gently towards Magazine Gate and then rises to cross the gate. The east side is bounded by Magazine Street. A ramp (mid 1990's) descends southwards to Magazine Street at the south end and a flight of steps descends to the street immediately adjacent to Magazine Gate. To the west is part of Hangman's Bastion, the gable of a two-storey red brick property which faces onto Hangman's Bastion, the rear of commercial property facing onto Waterloo Street and the rear of the, brown brick, three-storey Ulster Bank (which part occupies the site of Cowards Bastion) which faces onto Waterloo Place.

The central portion of the walkway is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete and is sub-divided into bays by transverse rows of rectangular pavoirs. To the east of the central portion is a linear dished surface drain, three rectangular pavoirs wide, draining to seven cast-iron gully grilles positioned along its length. The east side of the central section is bounded by a single row of rectangular pavoirs. The gap between the paved margins and the east and west parapets is paved with exposed-aggregate concrete. A set of painted steel palisade gates, with fixed side panels to either side and returning on the east side to Magazine Gate, is located just to the south of the Gate. The interface between the walkway and Hangman's Bastion is formed by a low rubble stone wall with soldier copings. This wall has a central opening with vertical granite jambs.

The outside face of the outer wall is not accessible because it faces into private property. It is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework. The parapet is uncapped and its inner face is approximately 1.5m high and follows the gradient of the walkway. At its south end the parapet terminates in a quadrant and, at this point, carries the red brick gable of the building which faces onto Hangman's Bastion. At the north end it is terminated by a slender red brick pier and then the outer wall turns east to face into Shipquay Place. Here the rubble stone parapet has a flush brown sandstone ashlar splayed coping. The wall below has a sandstone string projecting from the rubble stonework and aligning with the string on Section 02. A cast iron hoist, c 4m high, and presumably dating from the changes of 1824, is connected to the wall at its head via a large patras plate and at its base to a stone socket near the corner of the wall.

Walkway view north

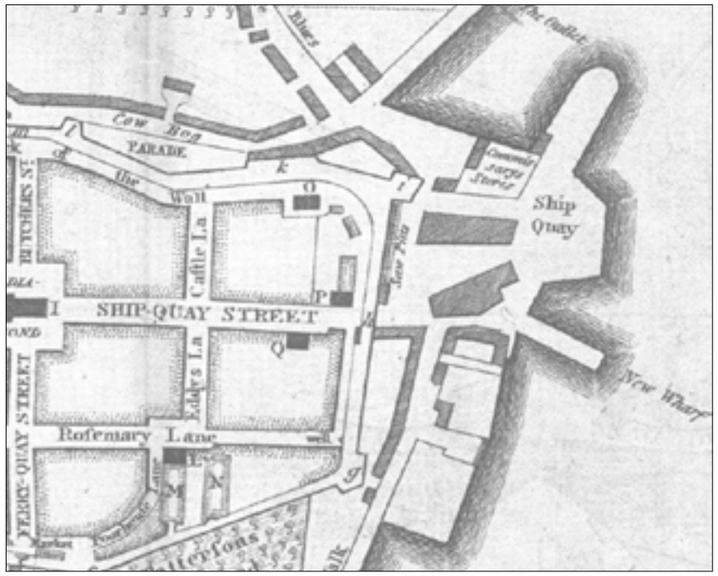
Inner wall view north

Outer wall view north

Outer wall view north from site of Cowards Bastion

The inner wall also is constructed from uncoursed rubble stonework capped by a rubble stone soldier course. It increases steadily in height as Magazine Street falls towards Magazine Gate at the north end. The ramp is set into the width of the walkway and descends southwards to Magazine Street. It is paved with exposed aggregate concrete and has simple painted steel handrails, one set is fixed to the inner flanking wall and the other is stayed and projects above the top of the outer wall which follows the slope of the ramp. The base of the outer wall to the ramp is terminated by a square ashlar sandstone block. At the other end of the section, the fine granite steps descending to Magazine Street have a cantilevered top landing, semi-cantilevered treads, a quarter landing at the foot of the main flight where the steps turn against Magazine Gate and an outer painted wrought-iron balustrade with circular section uprights, modest cast-iron embellishments and curved-top handrail. The parapet is very low on the inner side. Thirteen light fittings, each with a painted steel protective grille, are recessed slightly above walkway level at intervals along the inner face of the wall.

Elegant steps from walkway to Magazine Gate



1799 map showing showing Cowards Bastion (i) and water bastion (g). Both bastions since removed

Details of Steps

FURTHER READING

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GLOSSARY

Ashlar stonework - Cut stone, worked to even faces and right angled edges, or arrises, used on the front of a building, and laid in horizontal course with vertical joints.

Bastion - A projection at an angle of a fortress or wall which enables the ground in front of the ramparts to be seen and defended.

Blocking course - A plain projecting masonry band or string course.

Caduceus - A winged baton around which serpents are entwined. With the cornucopia it is associated with commerce.

Carriageway - The vehicular surface under an archway.

Cope - The covering course of a wall, parapet, or chimney, designed to throw off water.

Cornucopia - A goat's horn overflowing with flowers and fruit. It is a common ornament in Classical architecture.

Gate - An opening in a wall, fence, or an enclosure, a frame or arch in which a gate is hung.

Lesene - A pilaster strip with no base or capital.

Pier - An isolated mass of construction or a support.

Polished - When stonework is smooth and rubbed to remove any tool marks.

Rampart - A continuous stone wall around a city surmounted by a parapet.

Ravelin - An outwork, or salient, constructed beyond a main ditch.

Roundel - A bead, a circle, circular panel or opening.

Rubble stonework - Rough undressed or comparatively undressed stones of various shapes and sizes with wide mortar joints.

Soffit - A ceiling. The lower exposed surface of any arch, cornice or beam. The underside of any part of a building.

Soldier course - A line of bricks laid with the long face set vertically.

Tooled - The surface finish of stone which leaves the chisel marks evident.

Triumphal arch - Two main types: those with a single arch over an axis, and those with a large central arch flanked by two smaller arches.

Walkway - The pedestrian surface constructed on top of the ramparts and gates.

DCC01 - Derry City Walls, Gazetteer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NIEA, DCC and NITB would like to thank all those who contributed to the publication of this Gazetteer.

Field Work
Alastair Coey Architects

Design
Alastair Coey Architects
NIEA Design Studio

Historical Overview
Brian Turner, Alastair Coey
Editor Brian Scott

Gazeteer
Alastair Coey, Brian Turner
Editor Manus Deery

Photography
Alastair Coey Architects, Manus Deery

City Walls Management Group
Chairman: Mr Michael Coulter, Director of Built Heritage NIEA

Jim Roddy	City Centre Initiative
Rosin Doherty	Derry City Council - Museums Service
Tony Monaghan	Derry City Council- Economic Development
Jim Mc Grath	Derry City Council- City Engineer's Division
Mary Blake	Derry City Council- Tourism Development
Catherine O'Connor	Derry Visitor and Convention Bureau
Debbie Morgan	Department of Justice
Martin Quigg	DSD NW Development Office
Mo Durkan	Ilex
Manus Deery	NIEA - Built Heritage Directorate (Historic Buildings Unit)
Rhonda Robinson	NIEA - Built Heritage Directorate (Historic Monuments Unit)
Michael Morgan	NIEA - Natural Heritage Directorate (Regional Ops Unit)
Martin Graham	Northern Ireland Tourist Board
Dan McCartan	Northern Ireland Office
Edward Montgomery	The Honourable the Irish Society
Sharon Mulhern	Planning NI
John Wilson	PSNI
Keith Cradden	Roads Service
Robert McCartney	Roads Service

Image - *Filled in Opening - Section 17*